

Subject : History (Online)

Total Time Allowed : 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 200	Total Questions : 50	Questions to be answered : 40
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Question 1: The Draft Constitution of India had how many volumes?

- (1) Three
- (2) Twelve
- (3) Thirteen
- (4) Eleven

Correct Answer: (3) Thirteen

Solution: The Draft Constitution of India was published in thirteen volumes, showcasing the detailed framework for the governance of independent India. Each volume encapsulated the various provisions and discussions that shaped the Constitution.

💡 Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution was meticulously drafted, resulting in thirteen volumes that reflect its comprehensive nature.

Question 2: There was substantial agreement among the leaders on one central feature of the Constitution. It was:

- (1) To grant franchise only to youth
- (2) Granting vote to every adult Indian
- (3) To deny voting rights to women
- (4) To slowly grant voting rights to only men

Correct Answer: (2) Granting vote to every adult Indian

Solution: The leaders of independent India agreed to introduce universal adult franchise, granting every adult Indian the right to vote, regardless of gender, caste, or economic status, as a cornerstone of democratic governance.

 Quick Tip

Universal adult franchise established equality and inclusivity, making democracy accessible to all adults in India.

Question 3: During the Salt Satyagraha, who persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone?

- (1) Kasturba Gandhi
- (2) Sarojini Naidu
- (3) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
- (4) G. Durgabai

Correct Answer: (3) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay

Solution: Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay convinced Gandhiji to include women in the Salt Satyagraha, emphasizing their pivotal role in mobilizing the masses and strengthening the independence movement.

 Quick Tip

The Salt Satyagraha became a landmark event with women's active participation, showcasing their vital role in India's freedom struggle.

Question 4: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Palaeography	(I) Language used in earliest Inscriptions
(B) Prakrit	(II) Oligarchic State
(C) Vajji	(III) Styles of writing
(D) Ashmaka	(IV) A mahajanapada located in southernmost part of India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)
- (3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (4) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

Solution: The correct matches are:

(A) Palaeography - (III): Styles of writing

(B) Prakrit - (I): Language used in earliest inscriptions

(C) Vajji - (II): Oligarchic State

(D) Ashmaka - (IV): A mahajanapada located in southernmost India.

 Quick Tip

Palaeography studies writing styles, Prakrit was an early inscription language, Vajji was an oligarchic state, and Ashmaka was a southern mahajanapada.

Question 5: The mutinous Sepoys arrived at the gates of the Red Fort early in the morning on:

(1) 10 May 1857

(2) 11 May 1857

(3) 12 May 1857

(4) 13 May 1857

Correct Answer: (2) 11 May 1857

Solution: On 11 May 1857, mutinous sepoys reached the Red Fort in Delhi, a pivotal event in the 1857 uprising, symbolizing the beginning of large-scale rebellion against British rule.

 Quick Tip

The arrival of sepoys at the Red Fort on 11 May 1857 marked a critical juncture in the First War of Independence.

Question 6: During 1857, talukdars and peasants carried out intense and long-lasting resistance in:

(1) Meerut

(2) Delhi

(3) Madras

(4) Awadh

Correct Answer: (4) Awadh

Solution: Awadh witnessed fierce resistance by talukdars and peasants during the 1857 uprising, demonstrating widespread dissatisfaction with British policies in the region.

💡 Quick Tip

Awadh's revolt showcased the collective defiance of landowners and peasants against British oppression.

Question 7: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) The Lucknow Pact	(I) Film on Partition
(B) Garm Hawa	(II) 1915
(C) The Hindu Mahasabha	(III) 1906
(D) The Muslim League	(IV) 1916

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Correct Answer: (2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

Solution: The correct matches are:

- (A) The Lucknow Pact - (IV): 1916
- (B) Garm Hawa - (I): Film on Partition
- (C) The Hindu Mahasabha - (II): 1915
- (D) The Muslim League - (III): 1906

💡 Quick Tip

The Lucknow Pact signified collaboration between Congress and the Muslim League, and "Garm Hawa" depicted Partition's struggles.

Question 8: Karaikkal Ammaiyar was a devotee of and adopted the path of extreme asceticism in order to attain her goal:

- (1) Agni
- (2) Shiva
- (3) Vishnu
- (4) Indra

Correct Answer: (2) Shiva

Solution: Karaikkal Ammaiyar, one of the prominent saints of the bhakti movement, was a devout follower of Lord Shiva. She embraced extreme asceticism and renounced worldly pleasures to pursue spiritual enlightenment and devotion to her deity.

 Quick Tip

Karaikkal Ammaiyar is celebrated as a pioneering woman saint in the Shaivite tradition, inspiring devotion through her unwavering faith in Lord Shiva.

Question 9: Francis Buchanan's survey of the district in North Bengal gave us a vivid description of the rich peasants known as jotedars.

- (1) Malda
- (2) Birbhum
- (3) Shiliguri
- (4) Dinajpur

Correct Answer: (4) Dinajpur

Solution: Francis Buchanan's survey of Dinajpur in North Bengal provided a detailed account of the jotedars, a class of affluent peasants who owned substantial tracts of land. They played a significant role in the agrarian economy of the region.

 Quick Tip

The jotedars of Dinajpur were influential landowners who shaped the rural economy, emphasizing the importance of agrarian wealth in North Bengal.

Question 10: The stated that if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned.

- (1) Regulating Act
- (2) Pitt's India Act
- (3) Sunset Law

(4) Martial Law

Correct Answer: (3) Sunset Law

Solution: The Sunset Law, introduced under the Permanent Settlement system, mandated that zamindars must pay their land revenue by the sunset of a specified date. Failure to comply resulted in their estates being auctioned, often leading to significant economic and social consequences.

 Quick Tip

The Sunset Law symbolized the rigidity of British revenue policies, forcing zamindars into compliance or risking the loss of their estates.

Question 11: Which leader demanded justice for women, not reserved seats or separate electorates?

- (1) Hansa Mehta
- (2) J. Nagappa
- (3) K.J. Khanderkar
- (4) N.G. Ranga

Correct Answer: (1) Hansa Mehta

Solution: Hansa Mehta was a prominent advocate for women's rights in India. She opposed the idea of reserved seats or separate electorates for women and emphasized justice and equality as the foundation for women's empowerment.

 Quick Tip

Hansa Mehta's advocacy emphasized justice and social reform over special provisions for women, making her a key figure in the women's rights movement in India.

Question 12: The Constitution of India, which came into effect on 26th January 1950, has the distinction of being the in the world.

- (1) Unwritten
- (2) Non-Amendable
- (3) Smallest

(4) Longest

Correct Answer: (4) Longest

Solution: The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world, containing exhaustive provisions covering all aspects of governance, fundamental rights, duties, and administrative structures.

 Quick Tip

India's Constitution stands out for its length and detail, reflecting the nation's diversity and commitment to inclusive governance.

Question 13: The protests in the Punjab became particularly intense after the institution of which act?

- (1) Lucknow Pact
- (2) Rowlatt Act
- (3) Khilafat Act
- (4) Great War of 1914-18

Correct Answer: (2) Rowlatt Act

Solution: The Rowlatt Act of 1919 allowed the British government to detain individuals without trial, leading to widespread protests in Punjab. This act was a precursor to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, intensifying anti-British sentiments.

 Quick Tip

The Rowlatt Act was infamous for curbing civil liberties, sparking intense protests across India, particularly in Punjab.

Question 14: Name the symbol of freedom movement that could make the poor earn supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

- (1) Charkha
- (2) Flag
- (3) Dhoti
- (4) Factory

Correct Answer: (1) Charkha

Solution: The Charkha (spinning wheel) was promoted by Mahatma Gandhi as a symbol of self-reliance and economic independence. It enabled the poor to spin their own cloth, reducing dependency on British goods and fostering self-sufficiency.

💡 Quick Tip

The Charkha symbolized India's fight for economic independence and self-reliance during the freedom movement.

Question 15: "Relief of Lucknow" was painted by:

- (1) Thomas Jones Barker
- (2) Thomas Roe
- (3) Thomas Munroe
- (4) Philip Barker

Correct Answer: (1) Thomas Jones Barker

Solution: The painting "Relief of Lucknow" by Thomas Jones Barker depicts the British forces relieving the besieged residency in Lucknow during the 1857 revolt. It is a significant historical painting commemorating British military action.

💡 Quick Tip

"Relief of Lucknow" captures a pivotal moment in the 1857 revolt, symbolizing the struggle between British forces and Indian resistance.

Question 16: The Governor General who introduced Enfield rifles using greased cartridges was .

- (1) Henry Hardinge
- (2) Francis Grant
- (3) Captain Wright
- (4) Walker Hardinge

Correct Answer: (1) Henry Hardinge

Solution: Henry Hardinge, as the Governor General, oversaw the introduction of Enfield rifles with greased cartridges. This move offended both Hindu and Muslim soldiers, as the cartridges were rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat, leading to widespread

anger and the 1857 revolt.

 Quick Tip

The controversy surrounding the Enfield cartridges was a key trigger for the 1857 revolt, highlighting religious sensitivities among Indian soldiers.

Question 17: Nayanars were devotees of which God?

- (1) Agni
- (2) Vishnu
- (3) Indra
- (4) Shiva

Correct Answer: (4) Shiva

Solution: The Nayanars were saintly devotees of Lord Shiva who composed hymns and poetry in his praise. They were instrumental in promoting Shaivism and played a significant role in the Bhakti movement in South India.

 Quick Tip

The Nayanars contributed significantly to Shaivism, emphasizing devotion to Lord Shiva through their hymns and spiritual teachings.

Question 18: Where was Fort St. George located?

- (1) Calcutta
- (2) Bombay
- (3) Madras
- (4) Hyderabad

Correct Answer: (3) Madras

Solution: Fort St. George, established in 1644, was located in Madras (modern-day Chennai). It served as a major center of British trade and administration in South India.

💡 Quick Tip

Fort St. George was the first British fortress in India, marking the beginning of British influence in South India.

Question 19: Ajita Kesakambalin was a .

- (1) King
- (2) Philosopher
- (3) Poet
- (4) Minister

Correct Answer: (2) Philosopher

Solution: Ajita Kesakambalin was an ancient Indian philosopher known for his materialist and atheistic views. He is mentioned in Buddhist texts as one of the six heretical teachers who challenged orthodox beliefs.

💡 Quick Tip

Ajita Kesakambalin is significant for his philosophical contributions to early Indian thought, particularly his materialist perspective.

Question 20: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Megaliths	(I) Decipherment of Brahmi and Kharoshti
(B) James Princep	(II) Emerged in first millennium BCE
(C) Piyadassi	(IV) Means pleasant to behold
(D) Epigraphy	(III) Study of inscriptions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (4) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Correct Answer: (4) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Solution: The correct matches are: - (A) Megaliths - (II) Emerged in the first millennium BCE - (B) James Princep - (I) Decipherment of Brahmi and Kharoshti - (C) Piyadassi - (IV) Means pleasant to behold - (D) Epigraphy - (III) Study of inscriptions

 Quick Tip

James Princep is known for his decipherment of Brahmi and Kharoshti scripts, unlocking a vast store of historical knowledge from inscriptions. Megaliths are burial structures that emerged during the first millennium BCE.

Question 21: Who said separate electorates was a “poison that has entered the body politic of the country” during the Constituent Assembly debates?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (3) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- (4) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

Correct Answer: (2) Vallabhbhai Patel

Solution: Vallabhbhai Patel referred to the concept of separate electorates as a “poison” during the Constituent Assembly debates. He strongly opposed the idea, believing it would divide the Indian population along communal lines and hinder the unity necessary for nation-building.

 Quick Tip

Patel’s opposition to separate electorates was based on his concern that such policies would perpetuate divisions and disrupt the social fabric of India.

Question 22: was sent from Britain to India to try and forge a compromise with Gandhiji and Indian National Congress.

- (1) Stafford Cripps
- (2) Winston Churchill
- (3) Lord Willingdon
- (4) Lord Irwin

Correct Answer: (1) Stafford Cripps

Solution: In 1942, Stafford Cripps was sent to India by the British government with the aim of securing Indian cooperation in World War II. His mission, known as the Cripps Mission, failed to gain Indian support, as it fell short of addressing the aspirations of Indian leaders, particularly Gandhiji and the Congress.

💡 Quick Tip

The Cripps Mission was a crucial event during the Second World War, but its failure marked a turning point in the struggle for Indian independence.

Question 23: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Quit India Movement	(IV) 1942
(B) Gandhi-Irwin Pact	(I) 1931
(C) Civil Disobedience Movement	(II) 1930
(D) Bardoli Peasant Movement	(III) 1928

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

Solution: The correct chronological matching is: (A) Quit India Movement - (IV) 1942 (B) Gandhi-Irwin Pact - (I) 1931 (C) Civil Disobedience Movement - (II) 1930 (D) Bardoli Peasant Movement - (III) 1928

💡 Quick Tip

The Quit India Movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement were two key milestones in India's quest for freedom, with critical historical significance.

Question 24: Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (A) Rani Jhansi killed in battle
- (B) British suffer defeat in the Battle of Chinhat
- (C) Shah Mal killed in battle
- (D) Rising in Lucknow
- (E) British forces under Havelock and Outram enter the Residency in Lucknow

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (E), (C), (D), (B), (A)
- (2) (A), (C), (E), (B), (D)
- (3) (D), (B), (E), (C), (A)
- (4) (D), (B), (C), (E), (A)

Correct Answer: (3) (D), (B), (E), (C), (A)

Solution: The correct chronological order is: (D) Rising in Lucknow (B) British suffer defeat in the Battle of Chinhat (E) British forces under Havelock and Outram enter the Residency in Lucknow (C) Shah Mal killed in battle (A) Rani Jhansi killed in battle

💡 Quick Tip

The Revolt of 1857 had a series of key events that shaped India's freedom struggle, with figures like Rani Jhansi and Shah Mal playing pivotal roles.

Question 25: Rani of Jhansi was represented as a and valiantly fought till her last, chasing the enemy and slaying British soldiers.

- (1) Motherly
- (2) Brave
- (3) Heroic
- (4) Masculine

Correct Answer: (3) Heroic

Solution: Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi is remembered as a heroic figure for her relentless courage and unwavering determination during the Revolt of 1857. She fought valiantly until her last breath, refusing to surrender to the British forces.

💡 Quick Tip

Rani Lakshmibai became an enduring symbol of bravery and resistance, embodying the spirit of defiance against colonial rule.

Question 26: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Kula	(II) Families
(B) Ashtadhyayi	(I) A work on Sanskrit grammar
(C) Vamsha	(IV) Lineage
(D) Charaka Samhitas	(III) A work on medicine in Sanskrit

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Solution: The correct matching is: (A) Kula - (II) Families (B) Ashtadhyayi - (I) A work on Sanskrit grammar (C) Vamsha - (IV) Lineage (D) Charaka Samhitas - (III) A work on medicine in Sanskrit

 Quick Tip

The Ashtadhyayi by Panini is one of the earliest and most authoritative texts on Sanskrit grammar, while the Charaka Samhita is central to Ayurvedic medicine.

Question 27: Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced by .

- (1) Lord Dalhousie
- (2) Lord Wellesley
- (3) Lord Cornwallis
- (4) Sir Sidney Rowlett

Correct Answer: (2) Lord Wellesley

Solution: Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system in the early 19th century, which required Indian rulers to maintain British forces within their kingdoms and pay for their upkeep, thereby strengthening British control over India without direct annexation.

 Quick Tip

The Subsidiary Alliance was instrumental in consolidating British power, enabling them to control princely states indirectly.

Question 28: Virupaksha, the guardian deity of Vijayanagara Kingdom, is also recognized as a form of .

- (1) Vishnu
- (2) Shiva
- (3) Ganesha
- (4) Brahma

Correct Answer: (2) Shiva

Solution: Virupaksha, the principal deity of the Vijayanagara Empire, is worshipped as a form of Lord Shiva. The Virupaksha Temple in Hampi stands as a significant religious landmark in South India, embodying the spiritual life of the Vijayanagara Kingdom.

 Quick Tip

The Virupaksha Temple in Hampi is a key example of the cultural and religious importance of Shiva worship during the Vijayanagara Empire's reign.

Question 29: Which traveller described the hilly zone as impenetrable and dangerous in 19th century Bengal?

- (1) Captain Cook
- (2) William Hodges
- (3) Augustus Cleveland
- (4) Francis Buchanan

Correct Answer: (4) Francis Buchanan

Solution: Francis Buchanan, a British explorer and surveyor, described the hilly regions of Bengal as "impenetrable and dangerous" in his 19th-century accounts. His observations provided important geographical insights into the area, contributing to British knowledge of India's terrain.

 Quick Tip

Buchanan's travels were significant in documenting the landscape, culture, and people of India during British colonial exploration.

Question 30: Who wrote the Memoir "Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947"?

- (1) Khushdeva Singh
- (2) Urvashi Butalia
- (3) Rajinder Singh Bedi
- (4) Intizar Husain

Correct Answer: (1) Khushdeva Singh

Solution: Khushdeva Singh authored the memoir "Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947," reflecting on the pain and resilience experienced during the Partition of India, and the power of love in overcoming the hate of the period.

💡 Quick Tip

Khushdeva Singh's memoir captures the emotional depth and human cost of Partition, emphasizing the enduring hope and love amid suffering.

Question 31: Hastinapur is in which modern district?

- (1) Meerut
- (2) Jaunpur
- (3) Varanasi
- (4) Prayag

Correct Answer: (1) Meerut

Solution: Hastinapur, an ancient city mentioned in the Mahabharata, is located in the modern district of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.

💡 Quick Tip

Hastinapur was the capital of the Kuru dynasty in the Mahabharata and holds significant archaeological and historical importance.

Question 32: Jagannath temple is located at:

- (1) Bhubaneswar, Orissa
- (2) Puri, Orissa
- (3) Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
- (4) Madurai, Tamil Nadu

Correct Answer: (2) Puri, Orissa

Solution: The famous Jagannath temple, dedicated to Lord Jagannath, is located in Puri, Orissa. It is one of the four pilgrimage sites in the Char Dham yatra.

💡 Quick Tip

The Jagannath temple in Puri is known for its annual Rath Yatra and is a significant center of devotion for Vaishnavites.

Question 33: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Marco Polo	(III) Thirteenth Century
(B) Seydi Ali Reis	(I) Sixteenth Century
(C) Peter Mundy	(IV) Seventeenth Century
(D) Ibn Battuta	(II) Fourteenth Century

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
- (3) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer: (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

Solution: The correct matching is: (A) Marco Polo - (III) Thirteenth Century (B) Seydi Ali Reis - (I) Sixteenth Century (C) Peter Mundy - (IV) Seventeenth Century (D) Ibn Battuta - (II) Fourteenth Century

💡 Quick Tip

These famous travelers, including Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta, visited India and provided valuable historical insights about the region during their respective eras.

Question 34: Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Introduction of Railways	(II) 1853
(B) Fort St. George	(III) Madras
(C) Fort William	(I) Calcutta
(D) The Borah Bazaar	(IV) Bombay

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)
- (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

Solution: The correct matching is: (A) Introduction of Railways - (II) 1853 (B) Fort St. George - (III) Madras (C) Fort William - (I) Calcutta (D) The Borah Bazaar - (IV) Bombay

 Quick Tip

The first railway in India started in 1853, Fort St. George is located in Madras, and Fort William is in Calcutta.

Question 35: The first detailed photographs of Hampi archaeological remains were taken by:

- (1) Colin Mackenzie
- (2) John Marshall
- (3) Alexander Greenlaw
- (4) J.F. Fleet

Correct Answer: (3) Alexander Greenlaw

Solution: Alexander Greenlaw was the first to take detailed photographs of the Hampi archaeological remains in the mid-19th century, capturing the ruins of the Vijayanagara Empire.

 Quick Tip

Alexander Greenlaw's photographs of Hampi are considered valuable records of the historical Vijayanagara Empire's ruins.

Question 36: Who among the following was associated with the critical edition of the Mahabharata?

- (1) Valmiki
- (2) V.S. Sukthankar
- (3) D.D. Kosambi
- (4) Ved Vyasa

Correct Answer: (2) V.S. Sukthankar

Solution: V.S. Sukthankar was the scholar who played a significant role in the critical edition of the Mahabharata. This project was undertaken by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute to compile and edit the various versions of the Mahabharata.

 Quick Tip

The critical edition of the Mahabharata is considered one of the most comprehensive scholarly efforts to compile an authoritative version of the epic.

Question 37: Vijayanagara was noted for its market dealing in:

- (A) Precious stones
- (B) Sugarcane
- (C) Spices
- (D) Textiles
- (E) Fruits

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B) and (E) only
- (3) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (4) (C), (D) and (E) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (C) and (D) only

Solution: Vijayanagara was known for its bustling markets dealing in precious stones, spices, and textiles. The empire was a significant trading hub for these valuable goods, which attracted traders from across the world.

 Quick Tip

Vijayanagara's wealth and prosperity were partly due to its thriving markets, especially in precious stones and spices, which were in high demand internationally.

Question 38: Lord Buddha belonged to which clan?

- (1) Lichchavi
- (2) Sakya
- (3) Madra
- (4) Kalama

Correct Answer: (2) Sakya

Solution: Lord Buddha, originally named Siddhartha Gautama, belonged to the Sakya clan. He was a prince of the Sakya kingdom, which was located in the foothills of the Himalayas, near present-day Nepal.

 Quick Tip

The Sakya clan, to which Lord Buddha belonged, played a significant role in shaping his early life and eventual spiritual journey toward enlightenment.

Question 39: Which of the following statements are correct?

- (A) Biography of a saint or a religious leader is called Hagiography
- (B) Biography of a saint or a religious leader is called Topography
- (C) Hagiographies inform us about the beliefs of the followers of a particular tradition
- (D) Nobody recorded the histories of saints and religious leaders
- (E) Written sources do not help us in knowing history

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (E) only
- (2) (A) and (C) only
- (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (4) (B) only

Correct Answer: (2) (A) and (C) only

Solution: The term “Hagiography” refers to the biography of a saint or a religious leader (statement A). Hagiographies also provide insights into the beliefs of the followers of a particular religious tradition (statement C). Topography refers to the arrangement of the physical features of an area, not the biography of a religious figure.

 Quick Tip

Hagiographies serve as important historical sources that inform us about the religious and cultural beliefs of past societies through the lives of saints and leaders.

Question 40: Choose the correct answer from the following options:

- (A) English East India Company acquired Diwani of Bengal in 1765
- (B) Regulating Act was passed by The British Parliament in 1773
- (C) Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Dalhousie
- (D) Land of Santhals was demarcated as Damin-i-koh
- (E) Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bombay

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (2) (C) and (E) only
- (3) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (4) (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: The English East India Company acquired the Diwani of Bengal in 1765 (statement A). The Regulating Act was passed by the British Parliament in 1773 (statement B). The land of the Santhals was demarcated as Damin-i-koh (statement D). However, the Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis, not Lord Dalhousie, and it was primarily applied in Bengal, not Bombay (statements C and E are incorrect).

💡 Quick Tip

The Permanent Settlement, introduced by Lord Cornwallis, applied mainly to Bengal and Bihar, and aimed to create a class of loyal landlords by fixing the revenue demands.

Read the passage below and answer the question:

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

Question 41: Who was often addressed as the father of Indian Archaeology?

- (1) Alexander Birmingham
- (2) Alexander Cunningham
- (3) Alexander Hopkins
- (4) Sir Thomas Moore

Correct Answer: (2) Alexander Cunningham

Solution: Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, is often referred to as the father of Indian archaeology due to his extensive work in discovering and preserving ancient Indian sites, including Harappa.

💡 Quick Tip

Alexander Cunningham's pioneering work in Indian archaeology, especially related to Harappa and other ancient sites, has left a lasting legacy in the field.

Question 42: Which of the following was the first site to be discovered?

- (1) Rakhigarhi
- (2) Mohenjodaro
- (3) Harappa
- (4) Lothal

Correct Answer: (3) Harappa

Solution: Harappa was the first site of the Indus Valley Civilization to be discovered. Its discovery in the early 20th century led to significant findings about the ancient civi-

lization that existed in the northwestern region of the Indian subcontinent.

 Quick Tip

Harappa's discovery marked the beginning of a major archaeological exploration of the Indus Valley Civilization, one of the world's oldest urban cultures.

Question 43: Who was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)?

- (1) B.B. Lal
- (2) Alexander Cunningham
- (3) M.S. Vats
- (4) James Fergusson

Correct Answer: (2) Alexander Cunningham

Solution: Alexander Cunningham was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). His efforts laid the foundation for systematic archaeological investigations in India, and he is often referred to as the father of Indian archaeology.

 Quick Tip

As the first Director-General of ASI, Cunningham played a key role in the discovery and preservation of ancient Indian sites, including Harappa.

Question 44: Who destroyed the Harappan site?

- (1) Brick Robbers
- (2) British discoverers of the site
- (3) Archaeological Survey of India
- (4) Mughals

Correct Answer: (1) Brick Robbers

Solution: The Harappan site was significantly damaged by brick robbers who removed bricks from the ancient structures. These bricks were often used for modern construction projects, including the laying of railway lines.

💡 Quick Tip

The destruction of the Harappan site by brick robbers highlights the importance of preserving archaeological sites to protect historical heritage.

Question 45: Harappan civilization bricks were used for the laying of railway line between:

- (1) Peshawar and Lahore
- (2) Kabul and Kandahar
- (3) Bombay and Thane
- (4) Lahore and Multan

Correct Answer: (4) Lahore and Multan

Solution: The bricks from the Harappan site were used to lay the railway line between Lahore and Multan, as noted by Alexander Cunningham in the 19th century.

💡 Quick Tip

The reuse of Harappan bricks for constructing railway lines during the British period significantly damaged the ancient archaeological site of Harappa.

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Shah Jahan pursued sound fiscal policies and accumulated enough money to indulge his passion for building. Building activity in the monarchical cultures, as in the case of earlier rulers, was the most visible and tangible sign of dynastic power, wealth, and prestige. In the case of Muslim rulers, it was also considered an act of piety. In 1648, the court, army, and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with Chandni Chowk.

Question 46: Shah Jahan's new city was more appropriate as a formal vision of a grand monarchy because .

- (1) Akbar constructed white marble tomb.
- (2) The capital was transferred to Lahore.
- (3) It had Red Fort, Jama Masjid, an esplanade of trees and bazaars with houses for nobles.
- (4) Babur took over the Lodhi capital of Agra.

Correct Answer: (3) It had Red Fort, Jama Masjid, an esplanade of trees and bazaars with houses for nobles.

Solution: Shah Jahan's new city, Shahjahanabad, symbolized his vision of a grand monarchy, with its architectural landmarks such as the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, and tree-lined avenues that conveyed power, prestige, and dynastic grandeur.

💡 Quick Tip

Shahjahanabad, now part of Old Delhi, was a grand architectural project that displayed the Mughal empire's wealth and power under Shah Jahan's reign.

Question 47: Building activity under Shah Jahan was the most visible sign of .

- (1) Fiscal Policies
- (2) Dynastic Power
- (3) Concentration of Wealth
- (4) Army apparatus

Correct Answer: (2) Dynastic Power

Solution: Building activity under Shah Jahan, such as the construction of the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort, was a visible and tangible expression of dynastic power, wealth, and prestige, reflecting the strength and influence of the Mughal dynasty.

💡 Quick Tip

Monumental architecture during Shah Jahan's reign served not only as a cultural and religious statement but also as a political symbol of the Mughal dynasty's dominance.

Question 48: Shah Jahan followed sound fiscal policies for his passion in .

- (1) Charbagh
- (2) Agra
- (3) Fatehpur Sikari
- (4) Building activity

Correct Answer: (4) Building activity

Solution: Shah Jahan accumulated wealth through sound fiscal policies and used it to fuel his passion for building grand architectural projects like the Taj Mahal, Red Fort, and Jama Masjid, which symbolized the Mughal empire's power and prestige.

💡 Quick Tip

Shah Jahan is renowned for his building activity, with the Taj Mahal being the most famous example of his architectural legacy.

Question 49: The court, army, and household moved from Agra to the Imperial Capital in 1648.

- (1) Shahjahanabad
- (2) Fatehpur Sikari
- (3) Lahore
- (4) Jama Masjid

Correct Answer: (1) Shahjahanabad

Solution: In 1648, Shah Jahan moved the Mughal court, army, and household from Agra to his newly constructed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad, which is now part of Old Delhi.

💡 Quick Tip

Shahjahanabad was built to serve as a symbol of Mughal grandeur, housing the Red Fort and Jama Masjid, and became the new political center of the empire.

Question 50: Building activity in case of Muslim rulers was also considered an act of .

- (1) War
- (2) Stability
- (3) Establishing cantonments
- (4) Piety

Correct Answer: (4) Piety

Solution: For Muslim rulers, building activity was not only a demonstration of dynastic power, wealth, and prestige but also considered an act of piety. By constructing mosques, tombs, and other structures, rulers expressed their religious devotion.

 Quick Tip

The construction of mosques and other religious structures was a way for Muslim rulers to demonstrate their devotion to Islam while showcasing their architectural prowess.